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(54) **Shape and strength of detergent tablets**

(57) The present invention relates to a tablet having a height along a main axis and a cross section normal to the main axis, the cross section being substantially constant when travelling along the axis, the tablet having a tensile strength in a direction normal to the main

axis of more than 5 kilo Pascal, the tablet comprising at least 5% by weight of surfactants, characterised in that the cross section has a substantially oval, square or rectangular perimeter, the tablet having a tensile strength in a direction normal to the main axis of less than 200 kilo Pascal.

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Description

[0001] The present invention relates to detergent tablets, especially those adapted for use in washing.

[0002] Although cleaning compositions in tablet form have often been proposed, these have not (with the exception of soap bars for personal washing) gained any substantial success, despite the several advantages of products in a unit dispensing form. One of the reasons for this may be that detergent tablets usually dissolve slower than the constituent powders from which they are made, simply because the constituent powders are forced close together in the tablet, with comparatively little opportunity for water to permeate between them. This gives rise to the problem that slow dissolving tablets cause residues which may for example be visible through the door of the washing machine during the wash cycle, or which stick to the fabrics at the end of the wash cycle, or both.

[0003] EP-A-0 711 827, published on the 5th of May 1996, discloses laundry detergent tablets containing a highly water-soluble material which improves disintegration of the whole tablet and dissolution of its soluble ingredients.

[0004] However, particularly in certain front loading washing machines, problems of tablet residues appearing visibly at the window of the washing machine have still been encountered.

[0005] The object of the present invention is to provide a tablet having a height along a main axis and a cross section normal to the main axis, the cross section being substantially constant when travelling along the axis, the tablet having a tensile strength in a direction normal to the main axis of more than 5 kilo Pascal, the tablet comprising at least 5% by weight of surfactants, the tablet being suitable for storing, shipping and handling without breakage while dissolving easily and rapidly in wash solution, releasing the active ingredients into the wash solution and completely disintegrating and dispersing in alkaline or surfactant-rich solutions such as the wash liquor.

Summary of the Invention

[0006] The object of the invention is achieved by providing a tablet of the above mentioned kind, whereby the cross section has a substantially oval, square or rectangular perimeter, the tablet having a tensile strength in a direction normal to the main axis of less than 200 kilo Pascal.

Detailed Description of the Invention

[0007] The invention relates to a tablet comprising surfactants and having a tensile strength in a direction normal to the main axis of less than 200 kPa. Such a tensile strength is low when compared to the tensile strength used for other tablets comprising surfactants such as auto dish washing tablets. Indeed, use of auto dish washing tablets does not rise acute dissolution problems as the conditions of use are different. Therefore, the invention relates to detergent tablets, i.e. tablets comprising surfactants, which are used in conditions where dissolution is usually a problem, so that such tablets are not highly compressed, and are thereby not very solid. Ideally, a tablet should be both solid and easy to dissolve, but solidity would mean high compression, while easy dissolution would mean low compression, so that a trade off has to be made in the cases where dissolution is usually a problem. This is not the case in the auto dish washing field for example, whereby the tablets are highly compressed as dissolution is not an acute problem.

[0008] According to the invention, it was found that the solidity of the tablet could be improved at constant compression value by using a square, rectangle or oval tablet. Indeed, it was found that at equal weight, equal compression force, equal composition, equal height and equal volume, square, rectangle or oval tablet have a mechanical resistance significantly improved when compared to round tablets.

[0009] The invention relates to a tablet having a height along a main axis and a cross section normal to the main axis. Indeed a tablet is typically a block of material having a main axis, a substantially constant section in a plane normal to the main axis and a height along the longitudinal axis. According to the invention, the section can take shapes such as an oval, a square or a rectangle. By oval, it should be understood that the tablet has a cross section having a perimeter such as an oval or an ellipse, for example, whereby the ratio of the length to the width of the oval is of at least 1.1, preferably of at least 1.5, more preferably of at least 1.6 and most preferably of at least 1.7. The same range of preferred ratios relates to the rectangle, the rectangle also having a length and a width. It should be noted that such a tablet could have rounded or chamfered edges to avoid mechanical weakness at the edges. Indeed, in a preferred embodiment according to the invention, the radius of curvature taken at any point of the perimeter is of at least 3 mm. Typically, the surface of the section of a tablet is comprised between 50 and 5000 mm², preferably between 100 and 4900 mm², more preferably between 10 and 30 cm², even more preferably between 12 and 25 cm² and most preferably between 15 and 20 cm². Indeed, in a preferred embodiment, the tablet has a cross section having a 17 cm² surface area. The surface area of the section can vary according to the particular use of the tablet. For example, if it is desired to have small dosing units, a smaller tablet can be chosen. Furthermore, the size can influence the dissolution of the tablet in a solvent such as water as dissolution is influenced by the ratio of the surface of contact between the tablet and the solvent and the volume of the tablet. Of course, other constraint exist such as the solidity of the tablet. Another

manner to improve the surface to volume ratio would be to proportionally reduce the size of the tablets in order to use more tablets per dose. Indeed, it is an object of the invention to favour dissolution of tablets in a solvent, and more particularly to favour dissolution of detergent or pharmaceutical tablets in water. Typically, the height of a tablet along the longitudinal axis is comprised between 5 and 30 mm, preferably between 15 and 30 mm, more preferably of at least 20 and of less than 28 mm and most preferably of at least 22 and of less than 27 mm.

It was found that a tablet according to the invention would be particularly suited for use as a laundry detergent tablet, whereby such a tablet can be dispensed directly from the dispensing drawer of the machine, directly inserted in the tumble of the machine, or inserted in a dispensing device which in turn can be placed into the washing machine. Such dispensing devices may for example consist of a water permeable net in which the tablets could be inserted, the friction resulting from the contact between the net, the tablets and clothes further favouring dissolution. In an aspect of the invention, a method is proposed for using a tablet according to the invention for washing laundry in a washing machine, the washing machine comprising a dispensing drawer, the tablet being inserted in the dispensing drawer. Indeed, the tablet according to the invention can be made as strong as a traditional tablet while being less compressed, so that dissolution of a tablet according to the invention occurs more readily, which is of particular importance when using a tablet from a dispensing drawer. When less compressed, tablets having a lower density may be used at equivalent strength, or at equal density and improved strength. Indeed, in a preferred embodiment according to the invention, a tablet having a density of at least 0.9 g/cc and preferably of less than 2g/cc is used. More preferred is a tablet having a density of at least 0.95 g/cc, more preferably of less than 1.5 g/cc, and most preferably of less than 1.1g/cc. Also preferred are tablets which are not highly compressed. Indeed, a tablet compressed using a force of less than 6000 N is preferred. Even more preferred is a tablet compressed using a force of less than 4000 N, and most preferred is a tablet compressed using a force of less than 3000 N.

[0010] Indeed, the invention relates more particularly to a detergent tablet. Detergent tablets are characterised in that they contain surfactant. Such tablets can be for example used for laundry. Preferably, the tablet according to the invention comprises more than 5% of surfactant by weight, more preferably between 7 and 30 % of surfactant by weight, even more preferably between 8 and 20 % of surfactant by weight and most preferably between 10 and 20 % of surfactant by weight. It was found that a tablet having 15% and preferably at least 20% per weight of surfactant was particularly adapted for laundry. Higher levels of surfactant are favouring the surface activity, thus rendering washing more efficient, however, higher levels of surfactant also introduce difficulties in dissolving the tablet, as higher levels of surfactant tend to turn the tablet into a gel, thus hindering satisfactory dissolution, particularly in presence of water. Indeed, it is an object of the invention to favour dissolution even in the presence of high levels of surfactants.

[0011] In order to maintain good dissolution while keeping relatively high level of surfactant such as, preferably, 15% by weight, it was found that the tablet should not be too dense. However, a low density involves fragility as the bounds within the tablet are stronger when the tablet is more compressed. It was found that this could be solved by providing the tablet with a particular cross section shape allowing to lower the constraints on the compression of the tablet. This was found to be even more advantageous when used in an adequate packaging system at least partly formed from a material having a flat crush-ability comprised between 50 and 800 kilo Pascal, preferably between 50 and 400 kilo Pascal, more preferably between 250 and 350 kilo Pascal, and most preferably between 270 and 310 kilo Pascal. Indeed it is a further object of the invention to allow use of tablets having a density suitable for favouring dissolution while maintaining the mechanical properties of the packaged product at a good level. Furthermore, tablets according to the invention can be more efficiently packed than for example round tablets.

Highly soluble Compounds

[0012] The tablet according to the invention may further comprise a highly soluble compound to further facilitate dissolution. Such a compound could be formed from a mixture or from a single compound. A highly soluble compound is defined as follow:

A solution is prepared as follows comprising de-ionised water as well as 20 grams per litre of a specific compound:

1- 20 g of the specific compound is placed in a Sotax Beaker. This beaker is placed in a constant temperature bath set at 10°C. A stirrer with a marine propeller is placed in the beaker so that the bottom of the stirrer is at 5 mm above the bottom of the Sotax beaker. The mixer is set at a rotation speed of 200 turns per minute.

2- 980 g of the deionised water is introduced into the Sotax beaker.

3- 10 s after the water introduction, the conductivity of the solution is measured, using a conductivity meter.

4- Step 3 is repeated after 20, 30, 40, 50, 1min, 2 min, 5 min and 10 min after step 2.

5- The measurement taken at 10 min is used as the plateau value or maximum value.

The specific compound is highly soluble according to the invention when the conductivity of the solution reaches 80% of its maximum value in less than 10 seconds, starting from the complete addition of the de-ionised water to the com-

pound. Indeed, when monitoring the conductivity in such a manner, the conductivity reaches a plateau after a certain period of time, this plateau being considered as the maximum value. Such a compound is preferably in the form of a flowable material constituted of solid particles at temperatures comprised between 10 and 80°Celsius for ease of handling, but other forms may be used such as a paste or a liquid.

Example of highly soluble compounds include Sodium di isoalkylbenzene sulphonate or Sodium toluene sulphonate.

Cohesive Effect

[0013] The tablet according to the invention could also comprise a compound or a mixture of compounds having a cohesive effect, so that the tablet could be mechanically even stronger at constant compression force. The Cohesive Effect on the particulate material of a detergent matrix is characterised by the force required to break a tablet based on the examined detergent matrix pressed under controlled compression conditions. For a given compression force, a high tablet strength indicates that the granules stuck highly together when they were compressed, so that a strong cohesive effect is taking place. Means to assess tablet strength (also refer to diametrical fracture stress) are given in Pharmaceutical dosage forms : tablets volume 1 Ed. H.A. Lieberman et al, published in 1989.

The cohesive effect induced by the highly soluble compound is measured according to the invention by comparing the tablet strength of the original base powder without highly soluble compound with the tablet strength of a powder mix which comprises 97 parts of the original base powder and 3 parts of the highly soluble compound. The highly soluble compound is added to the matrix in a form in which it is substantially free of water (water content below 10% (pref. below 5%)). The temperature of the addition is between 10 and 80°C, more pref. between 10 and 40°C.

A highly soluble compound is defined as having a cohesive effect on the particulate material according to the invention when at a given compacting force of 3000N, tablets with a weight of 50g of detergent particulate material and a diameter of 55mm have their tablet tensile strength increased by over 30% (preferably 60 and more preferably 100%) by means of the presence of 3% of the highly soluble compound having a cohesive effect in the base particulate material.

[0014] It should be noted that in particular when integrating a highly soluble compound having a cohesive effect on a tablet formed by compressing a particulate material comprising a surfactant, the dissolution of the tablet in an aqueous solution was significantly increased. In a preferred embodiment, at least 1% per weight of the tablet is formed from the highly soluble compound, more preferably at least 2%, even more preferably at least 3% and most preferably at least 5% per weight of the tablet being formed from the highly soluble compound having a cohesive effect on the particulate material.

It should be noted that a composition comprising a highly soluble compound as well as a surfactant is disclosed in EP-A-0 524 075, this composition being a liquid composition.

A highly soluble compound having a cohesive effect on the particulate material allows to obtain a tablet having a higher tensile strength at constant compacting force or an equal tensile strength at lower compacting force when compared to traditional tablets. Typically, the tablet will have a tensile strength of more than 5kPa, preferably of more than 10kPa, more preferably, in particular for use in laundry applications, of more than 15kPa, even more preferably of more than 30 kPa; and a tensile strength of less than 200 kPa, even more preferably of less than 100 kPa and most preferably of less than 60 kPa. Indeed, in case of laundry application, the tablets should be less compressed than in case of auto dish washing applications for example, whereby the dissolution is more readily achieved, so that in a laundry application, the tensile strength is most preferably of less than 30 kPa.

This allows to produce tablets which have a solidity and mechanical resistance comparable to the solidity or mechanical resistance of traditional tablets while having a less compact tablet thus dissolving more readily. Furthermore, as the compound is highly soluble, the dissolution of the tablet is further facilitated, resulting in a synergy leading to facilitated dissolution for a tablet according to the invention.

Tablet Manufacture

[0015] The invention allows to obtain a less compact and less dense tablet at constant compacting force when compared to a traditional detergent tablet.

Detergent tablets of the present invention can be prepared simply by mixing the solid ingredients together and compressing the mixture in a conventional tablet press as used, for example, in the pharmaceutical industry. Preferably the principal ingredients, in particular gelling surfactants, are used in particulate form. Any liquid ingredients, for example surfactant or suds suppressor, can be incorporated in a conventional manner into the solid particulate ingredients.

In particular for laundry tablets, the ingredients such as builder and surfactant can be spray-dried in a conventional manner and then compacted at a suitable pressure. Preferably, the tablets according to the invention are compressed using a force of less than 10 000N, more preferably of less than 5 000N, even more preferably of less than 4 000N and most preferably of less than 3 000 N. Indeed, the most preferred embodiment is a tablet suitable for laundry compressed using a force of less than 2500N.

The particulate material used for making the tablet of this invention can be made by any particulation or granulation process. An example of such a process is spray drying (in a co-current or counter current spray drying tower) which typically gives low bulk densities 600g/l or lower. Particulate materials of higher density can be prepared by granulation and densification in a high shear batch mixer/granulator or by a continuous granulation and densification process (e.g. using Lodige® CB and/or Lodige® KM mixers). Other suitable processes include fluid bed processes, compaction processes (e.g. roll compaction), extrusion, as well as any particulate material made by any chemical process like flocculation, crystallisation, sintering, etc. Individual particles can also be any other particle, granule, sphere or grain. The components of the particulate material may be mixed together by any conventional means. Batch is suitable in, for example, a concrete mixer, Nauta mixer, ribbon mixer or any other. Alternatively the mixing process may be carried out continuously by metering each component by weight on to a moving belt, and blending them in one or more drum (s) or mixer(s). Non-gelling binder can be sprayed on to the mix of some, or all of, the components of the particulate material. Other liquid ingredients may also be sprayed on to the mix of components either separately or premixed. For example perfume and slurries of optical brighteners may be sprayed. A finely divided flow aid (dusting agent such as zeolites, carbonates, silicas) can be added to the particulate material after spraying the binder, preferably towards the end of the process, to make the mix less sticky.

The tablets may be manufactured by using any compacting process, such as tableting, briquetting, or extrusion, preferably tableting. Suitable equipment includes a standard single stroke or a rotary press (such as Courtoy®, Korch®, Manesty®, or Bonals®). The tablets prepared according to this invention preferably have a diameter of between 20mm and 60mm, preferably of at least 35 and up to 55 mm, and a weight between 25 and 100 g. The ratio of height to diameter (or width) of the tablets is preferably greater than 1:3, more preferably greater than 1:2. The compaction pressure used for preparing these tablets need not exceed 10000 kN/m², preferably not exceed 8000 kN/m², more preferably not exceed 5000 kN/m², even more preferably not exceed 3000kN/m² and most preferably not exceed 1000kN/m². In a preferred embodiment according to the invention, the tablet has a density of at least 0.9 g/cc, more preferably of at least 1.0 g/cc, and preferably of less than 2.0 g/cc, and more preferably of less than 1.5 g/cc.

Hydrotrope compound

[0016] In a preferred embodiment of the invention, the tablet also comprises a hydrotrope compound which is further favouring dissolution of the tablet in an aqueous solution, a specific compound being defined as being hydrotrope as follows (see S.E. Friberg and M. Chiu, J. Dispersion Science and Technology, 9(5&6), pages 443 to 457, (1988-1989)):

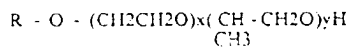
1. A solution is prepared comprising 25% by weight of the specific compound and 75% by weight of water.
2. Octanoic Acid is thereafter added to the solution in a proportion of 1.6 times the weight of the specific compound in solution, the solution being at a temperature of 20°Celsius. The solution is mixed in a Sotax beaker with a stirrer with a marine propeller, the propeller being situated at about 5mm above the bottom of the beaker, the mixer being set at a rotation speed of 200 rounds per minute.
3. The specific compound is hydrotrope if the Octanoic Acid is completely solubilised, i.e. if the solution comprises only one phase, the phase being a liquid phase.

It should be noted that in a preferred embodiment of the invention, the hydrotrope compound is a flowable material made of solid particles at operating conditions between 15 and 60° Celsius.

Hydrotrope compounds include the compounds listed thereafter:

A list of commercial hydrotropes could be found in McCutcheon's Emulsifiers and Detergents published by the McCutcheon division of Manufacturing Confectioners Company. Compounds of interest also include:

1. Nonionic hydrotrope with the following structure:

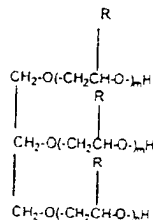


where R is a C8-C10 alkyl chain, x ranges from 1 to 15, y from 3 to 10.

2. Anionic hydrotropes such as alkali metal aryl sulfonates. This includes alkali metal salts of benzoic acid, salicylic acid, benzenesulfonic acid and its many derivatives, naphthoic acid and various hydroaromatic acids. Examples of these are sodium, potassium and ammonium benzene sulfonate salts derived from toluene sulfonic acid, xylene sulfonic acid, cumene sulfonic acid, tetralin sulfonic acid, naphthalene sulfonic acid, methyl- naphthalene sulfonic acid, dimethyl naphthalene sulfonic acid, trimethyl naphthalene sulfonic acid= Other examples include salts of dialkyl benzene sulfonic acid such as salts of di-isopropyl benzene sulfonic acid, ethyl methyl benzene sulfonic acid, alkyl

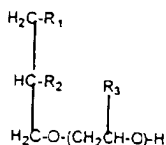
benzene sulfonic acid with an alkyl chain length with 3 to 10, (pref. 4 to 9), linear or branched alkyl sulfonates with an alkyl chain with 1 to 18 carbons.

3. Solvent hydrotropes such as alkoxyated glycerines and alkoxyated glycerides, esters alkoxyated glycerines, alkoxyated fatty acids, esters of glycerin, polyglycerol esters. Preferred alkoxyated glycerines have the following structure:



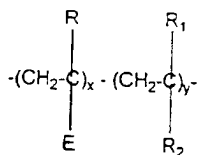
where l, m and n are each a number from 0 to about 20, with l+m+n = from about 2 to about 60, preferably from about 10 to about 45 and R represents H, CH₃ or C₂H₅

Preferred alkoxyated glycerides have the following structure



where R₁ and R₂ are each C_nCOO or -(CH₂CHR₃-O)_l-H where R₃ = H, CH₃ or C₂H₅ and l is a number from 1 to about 60, n is a number from about 6 to about 24.

4. Polymeric hydrotropes such as those described in EP636687:



where

E is a hydrophilic functional group,

R is H or a C1-C10 alkyl group or is a hydrophilic functional group;

R₁ is H a lower alkyl group or an aromatic group,

R₂ is H or a cyclic alkyl or aromatic group.

The polymer typically has a molecular weight of between about 1000 and 1000000.

5. Hydrotrope of unusual structure such as 5-carboxy-4-hexyl-2-cyclohexene-1-yl octanoic acid (Diacid®)

Use of such compound in the invention would further increase the dissolution rate of the tablet, as a hydrotrope compound facilitates dissolution of surfactants, for example. Such a compound could be formed from a mixture or from a single compound.

Coating

[0017] Solidity of the tablet according to the invention may be further improved by making a coated tablet, the coating covering a non-coated tablet according to the invention, thereby further improving the mechanical characteristics of the tablet while maintaining or further improving dissolution.

In one embodiment of the present invention, the tablets may then be coated so that the tablet does not absorb moisture,

or absorbs moisture at only a very slow rate. The coating is also strong so that moderate mechanical shocks to which the tablets are subjected during handling, packing and shipping result in no more than very low levels of breakage or attrition. Finally the coating is preferably brittle so that the tablet breaks up when subjected to stronger mechanical shock. Furthermore it is advantageous if the coating material is dissolved under alkaline conditions, or is readily emulsified by surfactants. This contributes to avoiding the problem of visible residue in the window of a front-loading washing machine during the wash cycle, and also avoids deposition of undissolved particles or lumps of coating material on the laundry load.

Water solubility is measured following the test protocol of ASTM E1148-87 entitled, "Standard Test Method for Measurements of Aqueous Solubility".

Suitable coating materials are dicarboxylic acids. Particularly suitable dicarboxylic acids are selected from the group consisting of oxalic acid, malonic acid, succinic acid, glutaric acid, adipic acid, pimelic acid, suberic acid, azelaic acid, sebacic acid, undecanedioic acid, dodecanedioic acid, tridecanedioic acid and mixtures thereof.

The coating material has a melting point preferably of from 40 °C to 200 °C.

The coating can be applied in a number of ways. Two preferred coating methods are a) coating with a molten material and b) coating with a solution of the material.

In a), the coating material is applied at a temperature above its melting point, and solidifies on the tablet. In b), the coating is applied as a solution, the solvent being dried to leave a coherent coating. The substantially insoluble material can be applied to the tablet by, for example, spraying or dipping. Normally when the molten material is sprayed on to the tablet, it will rapidly solidify to form a coherent coating. When tablets are dipped into the molten material and then removed, the rapid cooling again causes rapid solidification of the coating material. Clearly substantially insoluble materials having a melting point below 40 °C are not sufficiently solid at ambient temperatures and it has been found that materials having a melting point above about 200 °C are not practicable to use. Preferably, the materials melt in the range from 60 °C to 160 °C, more preferably from 70 °C to 120 °C.

By "melting point" is meant the temperature at which the material when heated slowly in, for example, a capillary tube becomes a clear liquid.

A coating of any desired thickness can be applied according to the present invention. For most purposes, the coating forms from 1% to 10%, preferably from 1.5% to 5%, of the tablet weight.

The tablet coatings of the present invention are very hard and provide extra strength to the tablet.

In a preferred embodiment of the present invention the fracture of the coating in the wash is improved by adding a disintegrant in the coating. This disintegrant will swell once in contact with water and break the coating in small pieces. This will improve the dissolution of the coating in the wash solution. The disintegrant is suspended in the coating melt at a level of up to 30%, preferably between 5% and 20%, most preferably between 5 and 10% by weight. Possible disintegrants are described in Handbook of Pharmaceutical Excipients (1986). Examples of suitable disintegrants include starch: natural, modified or pregelatinized starch, sodium starch gluconate; gum: agar gum, guar gum, locust bean gum, karaya gum, pectin gum, tragacanth gum; croscarmyllose Sodium, crospovidone, cellulose, carboxymethyl cellulose, algenic acid and its salts including sodium alginate, silicone dioxide, clay, polyvinylpyrrolidone, soy polysaccharides, ion exchange resins and mixtures thereof.

Tensile Strength

[0018] Depending on the composition of the starting material, and the shape of the tablets, the used compacting force may be adjusted to not affect the tensile strength, and the disintegration time in the washing machine. This process may be used to prepare homogenous or layered tablets of any size or shape.

For a cylindrical tablet, the tensile strength corresponds to the diametrical fracture stress (DFS) which is a way to express the strength of a tablet, and is determined by the following equation :

$$= \frac{2 F}{\pi D t}$$

Where F is the maximum force (Newton) to cause tensile failure (fracture) measured by a VK 200 tablet hardness tester supplied by Van Kell industries, Inc. D is the diameter of the tablet, and t the thickness of the tablet.

(Method Pharmaceutical Dosage Forms : Tablets Volume 2 Page 213 to 217). A tablet having a diametral fracture stress of less than 20 kPa is considered to be fragile and is likely to result in some broken tablets being delivered to the consumer. A diametral fracture stress of at least 25 kPa is preferred. Typically, the tablet according to the invention will have a tensile strength in a direction normal to the main axis of more than 5kPa, preferably of more than 10kPa, more preferably, in particular for use in laundry applications, of more than 15kPa, even more preferably of more than 20 kPa. The tablet according to that invention should also dissolve readily so that it has a tensile strength preferably of less than 75 kPa, and more preferably of less than 50 kPa.

This applies similarly to non cylindrical tablets, to define the tensile strength, whereby the cross section normal to the height of the tablet is non round, and whereby the force is applied along a direction perpendicular to the direction of the height of the tablet and normal to the side of the tablet, the side being perpendicular to the non round cross section. In this particular case, the formula may be adapted by replacing the πD factor by the perimeter of the cross section to relate the hardness F of the tablet in Newton to the tensile strength ($= 2 \cdot F / (\text{Perimeter} \times t)$). When the hardness is different depending on the side on which the force is applied, as in rectangles or ovals for example, the tensile strength can be calculated taking as the hardness F the average between the hardness measured on the length and the hardness measured on the width of the rectangle or oval.

Tablet Dispensing

[0019] The rate of dispensing of a detergent tablet can be determined in the following way:

Two tablets, nominally 50 grams each, are weighed, and then placed in the dispenser of a Baucknecht® WA9850 washing machine. The water supply to the washing machine is set to a temperature of 20 °C and a hardness of 21 grains per gallon, the dispenser water inlet flow-rate being set to 8 l/min. The level of tablet residues left in the dispenser is checked by switching the washing on and the wash cycle set to wash program 4 (white/colors, short cycle). The dispensing percentage residue is determined as follows:

$$\% \text{ dispensing} = \text{residue weight} \times 100 / \text{original tablet weight}$$

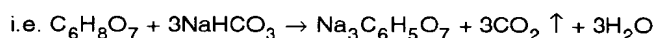
The level of residues is determined by repeating the procedure 10 times and an average residue level is calculated based on the ten individual measurements. In this stressed test a residue of 40 % of the starting tablet weight is considered to be acceptable. A residue of less than 30% is preferred, and less than 25% is more preferred.

It should be noted that the measure of water hardness is given in the traditional "grain per gallon" unit, whereby 0.001 mole per litre = 7.0 grain per gallon, representing the concentration of Ca^{2+} ions in solution.

Effervescent

[0020] In another preferred embodiment of the present invention the tablets further comprises an effervescent which is a compound further favouring dissolution of the tablet in an aqueous solution.

[0021] Effervescency as defined herein means the evolution of bubbles of gas from a liquid, as the result of a chemical reaction between a soluble acid source and an alkali metal carbonate, to produce carbon dioxide gas,



Further examples of acid and carbonate sources and other effervescent systems may be found in : (Pharmaceutical Dosage Forms : Tablets Volume 1 Page 287 to 291).

An effervescent may be added to the tablet mix in addition to the detergent ingredients. The addition of this effervescent to the detergent tablet improves the disintegration time of the tablet. The amount will preferably be between 5 and 20 % and most preferably between 10 and 20% by weight of the tablet. Preferably the effervescent should be added as an agglomerate of the different particles or as a compact, and not as separated particles.

Due to the gas created by the effervescency in the tablet, the tablet can have a higher D.F.S. and still have the same disintegration time as a tablet without effervescency. When the D.F.S. of the tablet with effervescency is kept the same as a tablet without, the disintegration of the tablet with effervescency will be faster.

Further dissolution aid could be provided by using compounds such as sodium acetate or urea. A list of suitable dissolution aid may also be found in Pharmaceutical Dosage Forms: Tablets, Volume 1, Second edition, Edited by H.A. Lieberman et al, ISBN 0-8247-8044-2.

Detergent surfactants

[0022] Surfactant are comprised in the tablet according to the invention. The dissolution of surfactants is favoured by the addition of the highly soluble compound.

Nonlimiting examples of surfactants useful herein typically at levels from about 1% to about 55%, by weight, include the conventional $\text{C}_{11}\text{-C}_{18}$ alkyl benzene sulfonates ("LAS") and primary, branched-chain and random $\text{C}_{10}\text{-C}_{20}$ alkyl sulfates ("AS"), the $\text{C}_{10}\text{-C}_{18}$ secondary (2,3) alkyl sulfates of the formula $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_x(\text{CHOSO}_3\text{-M}^+) \text{CH}_3$ and $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_y(\text{CHOSO}_3\text{-M}^+) \text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$ where x and $(y + 1)$ are integers of at least about 7, preferably at least about 9, and M is a

water-solubilizing cation, especially sodium, unsaturated sulfates such as oleyl sulfate, the C₁₀-C₁₈ alkyl alkoxy sulfates ("AE_XS"; especially EO 1-7 ethoxy sulfates), C₁₀-C₁₈ alkyl alkoxy carboxylates (especially the EO 1-5 ethoxycarboxylates), the C₁₀-C₁₈ glycerol ethers, the C₁₀-C₁₈ alkyl polyglycosides and their corresponding sulfated polyglycosides, and C₁₂-C₁₈ alpha-sulfonated fatty acid esters. If desired, the conventional nonionic and amphoteric surfactants such as the C₁₂-C₁₈ alkyl ethoxylates ("AE") including the so-called narrow peaked alkyl ethoxylates and C₆-C₁₂ alkyl phenol alkoxyates (especially ethoxylates and mixed ethoxy/propoxy), C₁₂-C₁₈ betaines and sulfobetaines ("sultaines"), C₁₀-C₁₈ amine oxides, and the like, can also be included in the overall compositions. The C₁₀-C₁₈ N-alkyl polyhydroxy fatty acid amides can also be used. Typical examples include the C₁₂-C₁₈ N-methylglucamides. See WO 9,206,154. Other sugar-derived surfactants include the N-alkoxy polyhydroxy fatty acid amides, such as C₁₀-C₁₈ N-(3-methoxypropyl) glucamide. The N-propyl through N-hexyl C₁₂-C₁₈ glucamides can be used for low sudsing. C₁₀-C₂₀ conventional soaps may also be used. If high sudsing is desired, the branched-chain C₁₀-C₁₆ soaps may be used. Mixtures of anionic and nonionic surfactants are especially useful. Other conventional useful surfactants are listed in standard texts. In a preferred embodiment, the tablet comprises at least 5% per weight of surfactant, more preferably at least 15% per weight, even more preferably at least 25% per weight, and most preferably between 35% and 45% per weight of surfactant.

Non gelling binders

[0023] Non gelling binders can be integrated to the particles forming the tablet in order to further facilitate dissolution. Such compounds are further favouring dissolution of the tablet in an aqueous solution

If non gelling binders are used, suitable non-gelling binders include synthetic organic polymers such as polyethylene glycols, polyvinylpyrrolidones, polyacrylates and water-soluble acrylate copolymers. The handbook of Pharmaceutical Excipients second edition, has the following binders classification: Acacia, Alginic Acid, Carbomer, Carboxymethylcellulose sodium, Dextrin, Ethylcellulose, Gelatin, Guar gum, Hydrogenated vegetable oil type I, Hydroxyethyl cellulose, Hydroxypropyl methylcellulose, Liquid glucose, Magnesium aluminum silicate, Maltodextrin, Methylcellulose, polymethacrylates, povidone, sodium alginate, starch and zein. Most preferable binders also have an active cleaning function in the laundry wash such as cationic polymers, i.e. ethoxylated hexamethylene diamine quaternary compounds, bis-hexamethylene triamines, or others such as pentaamines, ethoxylated polyethylene amines, maleic acrylic polymers.

Non-gelling binder materials are preferably sprayed on and hence have an appropriate melting point temperature below 90°C, preferably below 70°C and even more preferably below 50°C so as not to damage or degrade the other active ingredients in the matrix. Most preferred are non-aqueous liquid binders (i.e. not in aqueous solution) which may be sprayed in molten form. However, they may also be solid binders incorporated into the matrix by dry addition but which have binding properties within the tablet.

Non-gelling binder materials are preferably used in an amount within the range from 0.1 to 15% of the composition, more preferably below 5% and especially if it is a non laundry active material below 2% by weight of the tablet.

It is preferred that gelling binders, such as nonionic surfactants are avoided in their liquid or molten form. Nonionic surfactants and other gelling binders are not excluded from the compositions, but it is preferred that they be processed into the detergent tablets as components of particulate materials, and not as liquids.

Builders

[0024] Detergent builders can optionally be included in the compositions herein to assist in controlling mineral hardness. Inorganic as well as organic builders can be used. Builders are typically used in fabric laundering compositions to assist in the removal of particulate soils.

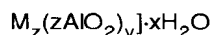
The level of builder can vary widely depending upon the end use of the composition.

Inorganic or P-containing detergent builders include, but are not limited to, the alkali metal, ammonium and alkanolammonium salts of polyphosphates (exemplified by the triphosphates, pyrophosphates, and glassy polymeric metaphosphates), phosphonates, phytic acid, silicates, carbonates (including bicarbonates and sesquicarbonates), sulphates, and aluminosilicates. However, non-phosphate builders are required in some locales. Importantly, the compositions herein function surprisingly well even in the presence of the so-called "weak" builders (as compared with phosphates) such as citrate, or in the so-called "underbuilt" situation that may occur with zeolite or layered silicate builders. Examples of silicate builders are the alkali metal silicates, particularly those having a SiO₂:Na₂O ratio in the range 1.6:1 to 3.2:1 and layered silicates, such as the layered sodium silicates described in U.S. Patent 4,664,839, issued May 12, 1987 to H. P. Rieck. NaSKS-6 is the trademark for a crystalline layered silicate marketed by Hoechst (commonly abbreviated herein as "SKS-6"). Unlike zeolite builders, the Na SKS-6 silicate builder does not contain aluminum. NaSKS-6 has the delta-Na₂SiO₅ morphology form of layered silicate. It can be prepared by methods such as those described in German DE-A-3,417,649 and DE-A-3,742,043. SKS-6 is a highly preferred layered silicate for use herein,

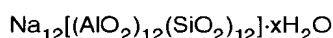
but other such layered silicates, such as those having the general formula $\text{NaMSi}_x\text{O}_{2x+1} \cdot y\text{H}_2\text{O}$ wherein M is sodium or hydrogen, x is a number from 1.9 to 4, preferably 2, and y is a number from 0 to 20, preferably 0 can be used herein. Various other layered silicates from Hoechst include NaSKS-5, NaSKS-7 and NaSKS-11, as the alpha, beta and gamma forms. As noted above, the delta- Na_2SiO_5 (NaSKS-6 form) is most preferred for use herein. Other silicates may also be useful such as for example magnesium silicate, which can serve as a crispening agent in granular formulations, as a stabilizing agent for oxygen bleaches, and as a component of suds control systems.

Examples of carbonate builders are the alkaline earth and alkali metal carbonates as disclosed in German Patent Application No. 2,321,001 published on November 15, 1973.

Aluminosilicate builders are useful in the present invention. Aluminosilicate builders are of great importance in most currently marketed heavy duty granular detergent compositions, and can also be a significant builder ingredient in liquid detergent formulations. Aluminosilicate builders include those having the empirical formula:



wherein z and y are integers of at least 6, the molar ratio of z to y is in the range from 1.0 to about 0.5, and x is an integer from about 15 to about 264. Useful aluminosilicate ion exchange materials are commercially available. These aluminosilicates can be crystalline or amorphous in structure and can be naturally-occurring aluminosilicates or synthetically derived. A method for producing aluminosilicate ion exchange materials is disclosed in U.S. Patent 3,985,669, Krummel, et al, issued October 12, 1976. Preferred synthetic crystalline aluminosilicate ion exchange materials useful herein are available under the designations Zeolite A, Zeolite P (B), Zeolite MAP and Zeolite X. In an especially preferred embodiment, the crystalline aluminosilicate ion exchange material has the formula:



wherein x is from about 20 to about 30, especially about 27. This material is known as Zeolite A. Dehydrated zeolites ($x = 0 - 10$) may also be used herein. Preferably, the aluminosilicate has a particle size of about 0.1-10 microns in diameter.

Organic detergent builders suitable for the purposes of the present invention include, but are not restricted to, a wide variety of polycarboxylate compounds. As used herein, "polycarboxylate" refers to compounds having a plurality of carboxylate groups, preferably at least 3 carboxylates. Polycarboxylate builder can generally be added to the composition in acid form, but can also be added in the form of a neutralized salt. When utilized in salt form, alkali metals, such as sodium, potassium, and lithium, or alkanolammonium salts are preferred.

Included among the polycarboxylate builders are a variety of categories of useful materials. One important category of polycarboxylate builders encompasses the ether polycarboxylates, including oxydisuccinate, as disclosed in Berg, U.S. Patent 3,128,287, issued April 7, 1964, and Lamberti et al, U.S. Patent 3,635,830, issued January 18, 1972. See also "TMS/TDS" builders of U.S. Patent 4,663,071, issued to Bush et al, on May 5, 1987. Suitable ether polycarboxylates also include cyclic compounds, particularly alicyclic compounds, such as those described in U.S. Patents 3,923,679; 3,835,163; 4,158,635; 4,120,874 and 4,102,903.

Other useful detergency builders include the ether hydroxypolycarboxylates, copolymers of maleic anhydride with ethylene or vinyl methyl ether, 1, 3, 5-trihydroxy benzene-2, 4, 6-trisulphonic acid, and carboxymethyloxysuccinic acid, the various alkali metal, ammonium and substituted ammonium salts of polyacetic acids such as ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid and nitrilotriacetic acid, as well as polycarboxylates such as mellitic acid, succinic acid, oxy-disuccinic acid, polymaleic acid, benzene 1,3,5-tricarboxylic acid, carboxymethyloxysuccinic acid, and soluble salts thereof.

Citrate builders, e.g., citric acid and soluble salts thereof (particularly sodium salt), are polycarboxylate builders of particular importance for heavy duty liquid detergent formulations due to their availability from renewable resources and their biodegradability. Citrates can also be used in granular compositions, especially in combination with zeolite and/or layered silicate builders. Oxydisuccinates are also especially useful in such compositions and combinations.

Also suitable in the detergent compositions of the present invention are the 3,3-dicarboxy-4-oxa-1,6-hexanedioates and the related compounds disclosed in U.S. Patent 4,566,984, Bush, issued January 28, 1986. Useful succinic acid builders include the $\text{C}_5\text{-C}_{20}$ alkyl and alkenyl succinic acids and salts thereof. A particularly preferred compound of this type is dodecenylsuccinic acid. Specific examples of succinate builders include: laurylsuccinate, myristylsuccinate, palmitylsuccinate, 2-dodecenylsuccinate (preferred), 2-pentadecenylsuccinate, and the like. Laurylsuccinates are the preferred builders of this group, and are described in European Patent Application 86200690,5/0,200,263, published November 5, 1986.

Other suitable polycarboxylates are disclosed in U.S. Patent 4,144,226, Crutchfield et al, issued March 13, 1979 and in U.S. Patent 3,308,067, Diehl, issued March 7, 1967. See also Diehl U.S. Patent 3,723,322.

Fatty acids, e.g., C₁₂-C₁₈ monocarboxylic acids, can also be incorporated into the compositions alone, or in combination with the aforesaid builders, especially citrate and/or the succinate builders, to provide additional builder activity. Such use of fatty acids will generally result in a diminution of sudsing, which should be taken into account by the formulator. In situations where phosphorus-based builders can be used, and especially in the formulation of bars used for hand-laundering operations, the various alkali metal phosphates such as the well-known sodium tripolyphosphates, sodium pyrophosphate and sodium orthophosphate can be used. Phosphonate builders such as ethane-1-hydroxy-1,1-diphosphonate and other known phosphonates (see, for example, U.S. Patents 3,159,581; 3,213,030; 3,422,021; 3,400,148 and 3,422,137) can also be used.

Bleach

[0025] The detergent compositions herein may optionally contain bleaching agents or bleaching compositions containing a bleaching agent and one or more bleach activators. When present, bleaching agents will typically be at levels of from about 1% to about 30%, more typically from about 5% to about 20%, of the detergent composition, especially for fabric laundering. If present, the amount of bleach activators will typically be from about 0.1% to about 60%, more typically from about 0.5% to about 40% of the bleaching composition comprising the bleaching agent-plus-bleach activator.

The bleaching agents used herein can be any of the bleaching agents useful for detergent compositions in textile cleaning, hard surface cleaning, or other cleaning purposes that are now known or become known. These include oxygen bleaches as well as other bleaching agents. Perborate bleaches, e.g., sodium perborate (e.g., mono- or tetrahydrate) can be used herein.

Another category of bleaching agent that can be used without restriction encompasses percarboxylic acid bleaching agents and salts thereof. Suitable examples of this class of agents include magnesium monoperoxyphthalate hexahydrate, the magnesium salt of metachloro perbenzoic acid, 4-nonylamino-4-oxoperoxybutyric acid and diperoxydecanedioic acid. Such bleaching agents are disclosed in U.S. Patent 4,483,781, Hartman, issued November 20, 1984, U.S. Patent Application 740,446, Burns et al, filed June 3, 1985, European Patent Application 0,133,354, Banks et al, published February 20, 1985, and U.S. Patent 4,412,934, Chung et al, issued November 1, 1983. Highly preferred bleaching agents also include 6-nonylamino-6-oxoperoxydecanoic acid as described in U.S. Patent 4,634,551, issued January 6, 1987 to Burns et al.

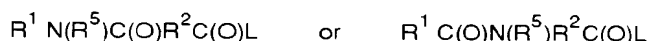
Peroxygen bleaching agents can also be used. Suitable peroxygen bleaching compounds include sodium carbonate peroxyhydrate and equivalent "percarbonate" bleaches, sodium pyrophosphate peroxyhydrate, urea peroxyhydrate, and sodium peroxide. Persulfate bleach (e.g., OXONE, manufactured commercially by DuPont) can also be used.

A preferred percarbonate bleach comprises dry particles having an average particle size in the range from about 500 micrometers to about 1,000 micrometers, not more than about 10% by weight of said particles being smaller than about 200 micrometers and not more than about 10% by weight of said particles being larger than about 1,250 micrometers. Optionally, the percarbonate can be coated with silicate, borate or water-soluble surfactants. Percarbonate is available from various commercial sources such as FMC, Solvay and Tokai Denka.

Mixtures of bleaching agents can also be used.

Peroxygen bleaching agents, the perborates, the percarbonates, etc., are preferably combined with bleach activators, which lead to the *in situ* production in aqueous solution (i.e., during the washing process) of the peroxy acid corresponding to the bleach activator. Various nonlimiting examples of activators are disclosed in U.S. Patent 4,915,854, issued April 10, 1990 to Mao et al, and U.S. Patent 4,412,934. The nonanoyloxybenzene sulfonate (NOBS) and tetraacetyl ethylene diamine (TAED) activators are typical, and mixtures thereof can also be used. See also U.S. 4,634,551 for other typical bleaches and activators useful herein.

Highly preferred amido-derived bleach activators are those of the formulae:



wherein R¹ is an alkyl group containing from about 6 to about 12 carbon atoms, R² is an alkylene containing from 1 to about 6 carbon atoms, R⁵ is H or alkyl, aryl, or alkaryl containing from about 1 to about 10 carbon atoms, and L is any suitable leaving group. A leaving group is any group that is displaced from the bleach activator as a consequence of the nucleophilic attack on the bleach activator by the perhydrolysis anion. A preferred leaving group is phenyl sulfonate. Preferred examples of bleach activators of the above formulae include (6-octanamido-caproyl)oxybenzenesulfonate, (6-nonanamidocaproyl)oxybenzenesulfonate, (6-decanamidocaproyl)oxybenzenesulfonate, and mixtures thereof as described in U.S. Patent 4,634,551, incorporated herein by reference. Another class of bleach activators comprises the benzoxazin-type activators disclosed by Hodge et al in U.S. Patent 4,966,723, issued October 30, 1990, incorporated herein by reference. A highly preferred activator of the benzoxazin-type is:



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typically comprise from about 0.001% to about 5%, preferably 0.01%-1% by weight of a commercial enzyme preparation. Protease enzymes are usually present in such commercial preparations at levels sufficient to provide from 0.005 to 0.1 Anson units (AU) of activity per gram of composition.

Suitable examples of proteases are the subtilisins which are obtained from particular strains of *B. subtilis* and *B. licheniformis*. Another suitable protease is obtained from a strain of *Bacillus*, having maximum activity throughout the pH range of 8-12, developed and sold by Novo Industries A/S under the registered trade name ESPERASE. The preparation of this enzyme and analogous enzymes is described in British Patent Specification No. 1,243,784 of Novo. Proteolytic enzymes suitable for removing protein-based stains that are commercially available include those sold under the tradenames ALCALASE and SAVINASE by Novo Industries A/S (Denmark) and MAXATASE by International Bio-Synthetics, Inc. (The Netherlands). Other proteases include Protease A (see European Patent Application 130,756, published January 9, 1985) and Protease B (see European Patent Application Serial No. 87303761.8, filed April 28, 1987, and European Patent Application 130,756, Bott et al, published January 9, 1985).

Amylases include, for example, α -amylases described in British Patent Specification No. 1,296,839 (Novo), RAPIDASE, International Bio-Synthetics, Inc. and TERMAMYL, Novo Industries.

The cellulase usable in the present invention include both bacterial or fungal cellulase. Preferably, they will have a pH optimum of between 5 and 9.5. Suitable cellulases are disclosed in U.S. Patent 4,435,307, Barbesgoard et al, issued March 6, 1984, which discloses fungal cellulase produced from *Humicola insolens* and *Humicola* strain DSM1800 or a cellulase 212-producing fungus belonging to the genus *Aeromonas*, and cellulase extracted from the hepatopancreas of a marine mollusk (*Dolabella Auricula Solander*). Suitable cellulases are also disclosed in GB-A-2,075,028; GB-A-2,095,275 and DE-OS-2,247,832. CAREZYME (Novo) is especially useful.

Suitable lipase enzymes for detergent usage include those produced by microorganisms of the *Pseudomonas* group, such as *Pseudomonas stutzeri* ATCC 19,154, as disclosed in British Patent 1,372,034. See also lipases in Japanese Patent Application 53,20487, laid open to public inspection on February 24, 1978. This lipase is available from Amano Pharmaceutical Co. Ltd., Nagoya, Japan, under the trade name Lipase P "Amano," hereinafter referred to as "Amano-P." Other commercial lipases include Amano-CES, lipases ex *Chromobacter viscosum*, e.g. *Chromobacter viscosum* var. *lipolyticum* NRRLB 3673, commercially available from Toyo Jozo Co., Tagata, Japan; and further *Chromobacter viscosum* lipases from U.S. Biochemical Corp., U.S.A. and Disoynt Co., The Netherlands, and lipases ex *Pseudomonas gladioli*. The LIPOLEASE enzyme derived from *Humicola lanuginosa* and commercially available from Novo (see also EPO 341,947) is a preferred lipase for use herein.

Peroxidase enzymes are used in combination with oxygen sources, e.g., percarbonate, perborate, persulfate, hydrogen peroxide, etc. They are used for "solution bleaching," i.e. to prevent transfer of dyes or pigments removed from substrates during wash operations to other substrates in the wash solution. Peroxidase enzymes are known in the art, and include, for example, horseradish peroxidase, ligninase, and haloperoxidase such as chloro- and bromo-peroxidase. Peroxidase-containing detergent compositions are disclosed, for example, in PCT International Application WO 89/099813, published October 19, 1989, by O. Kirk, assigned to Novo Industries A/S.

A wide range of enzyme materials and means for their incorporation into synthetic detergent compositions are also disclosed in U.S. Patent 3,553,139, issued January 5, 1971 to McCarty et al. Enzymes are further disclosed in U.S. Patent 4,101,457, Place et al, issued July 18, 1978, and in U.S. Patent 4,507,219, Hughes, issued March 26, 1985, both. Enzyme materials useful for liquid detergent formulations, and their incorporation into such formulations, are disclosed in U.S. Patent 4,261,868, Hora et al, issued April 14, 1981. Enzymes for use in detergents can be stabilized by various techniques. Enzyme stabilization techniques are disclosed and exemplified in U.S. Patent 3,600,319, issued August 17, 1971 to Gedge, et al, and European Patent Application Publication No. 0 199 405, Application No. 86200586.5, published October 29, 1986, Venegas. Enzyme stabilization systems are also described, for example, in U.S. Patent 3,519,570.

[0027] Other components which are commonly used in detergent compositions and which may be incorporated into the detergent tablets of the present invention include chelating agents, soil release agents, soil antiredeposition agents, dispersing agents, brighteners, suds suppressors, fabric softeners, dye transfer inhibition agents and perfumes.

EXAMPLES

Example 1

[0028]

i) A detergent base powder of composition A (see table 1) was prepared as follows: all the particulate materials of base composition A were mixed together in a mixing drum to form a homogenous particulate mixture. During this mixing the spray-ons were carried out.

ii) Tablets were then made the following way. 50 g of the mixture was introduced into a mold of circular shape with a diameter of 5.4 cm and compressed with a force of 5000N. Surface area of the cross section is of 22.9 cm².

iii) The tablet tensile strength or diametrical fracture stress measured on a VK200 Hardness tester was of 8.3kg.

Table 1 : particulate material composition:	
	Composition A (% per weight)
Anionic Agglomerates 1	21.45
Anionic Agglomerates 2	13.00
Cationic Agglomerate	5.45
Layered Silicate	10.8
Sodium percarbonate	14.19
Bleach activator agglomerates	5.49
Sodium carbonate	12.62
EDDS/Sulphate particle	0.47
Tetrasodium salt of Hydroxyethane Diphosphonic acid	0.73
Soil Release Polymer	0.33
Fluorescer	0.18
Zinc Phthalocyanide sulphonate encapsulate	0.025
Soap powder	1.40
Suds Suppressor	1.87
Citric acid	7.10
Protease	0.79
Lipase	0.28
Cellulase	0.22
Amylase	1.08
Binder Spray-on-system	2.525
TOTAL	100.00

Anionic agglomerates 1 comprise of 40% anionic surfactant, 27% zeolite and 33% carbonate.

Anionic agglomerates 2 comprise of 40% anionic surfactant, 28% zeolite and 32% carbonate.

Cationic agglomerates comprise of 20% cationic surfactant, 56% zeolite and 24% sulphate.

Layered silicate comprises of 95% SKS 6 and 5% silicate.

Bleach activator agglomerates comprise of 81% TAED, 17% acrylic/maleic copolymer (acid form) and 2% water.

Ethylene diamine N,N-disuccinic acid sodium salt/Sulphate particle comprise of 58% of Ethylene diamine N,N-disuccinic acid sodium salt, 23% of sulphate and 19% water.

Zinc phthalocyanine sulphonate encapsulates are 10% active.

Suds suppressor comprises of 11.5% silicone oil (ex Dow Corning); 59% of zeolite and 29.5% of water.

Binder spray-on system comprises of 50% Lutensil K-HD 96 and 50% PEG (polyethylene glycol).

Example 2

[0029] 50g of detergent powder of composition A was introduced in a rectangular mold with length of 6.3cm and a width of 3.9cm. The rectangle had a corner radius of curvature of 1cm. A force of 5000N was applied on the powder. Surface area of the cross section is of 23.7 cm². The longitudinal tensile strength, i.e. the tensile strength measured by applying a force normal to the longer side (length) of the rectangle, measured on a VT200 hardness tester was 10.9kg. The lateral tablet tensile strength, i.e. the tensile strength measured by applying a force normal to the shorter

side (width) of the rectangle, was 11.5kg.

Example 3

[0030] 50g of detergent powder of composition of example A was introduced in a oval mold with length of 7.2 cm and a width of 4.2 cm. Surface area of the cross section is of 23.8 cm². A force of 5000N was applied on the powder. The longitudinal tablet tensile strength, i.e. the tensile strength measured by applying a force normal to the longer side (length) of the oval, measured on a VT200 hardness tester was 8.8kg. The lateral tablet tensile strength, i.e. the tensile strength measured by applying a force normal to the shorter side (width) of the oval was 9.1kg.

Example 4

[0031] 50g of detergent powder of composition of example A was introduced in a square with length of 4.9cm. Surface area of the cross section is of 23.1 cm². The square footprint had a corner radius of 1cm. A force of 5000N was applied on the powder. The tablet tensile strength, i.e. the tensile strength measured by applying a force normal to the a side of the square measured on a VT200 hardness tester was 11.2kg.

Example 5

[0032] Cylindrical tablet of example 1 was dipped in a bath comprising 80 parts of sebacic acid mixed with 20parts of Nymcel zsb16. The time the tablet was dipped in the heated bath was adjusted to allow application of 3g of the described mixture on it. The tablet was then left to cool at room temperature of 25C for 24 hours. The tablet tensile strength or diametrical fracture stress for the tablet surrounded by this layer of coating was increased to 16.7kg.

Example 6

[0033] Tablet of example 2 was dipped in a bath comprising 80parts of sebacic acid mixed with 20parts of Nymcel zsb16. The time the tablet was dipped in the heated bath was adjusted to allow application of 3g of the described mixture on it. The tablet was then left to cool at room temperature of 25C for 24 hours. The longitudinal tablet tensile strength, i.e. the tensile strength measured by applying a force normal to the longer side (length) of the rectangle, of the tablet surrounded by this layer of coating was increased to 20.6kg. The lateral tablet tensile strength, i.e. the tensile strength measured by applying a force normal to the shorter side (width) of the rectangle, of the tablet was increased to 23kg.

Example 7

[0034] Tablet of example 3 was dipped in a bath comprising 80parts of sebacic acid mixed with 20parts of Nymcel zsb16. The time the tablet was dipped in the heated bath was adjusted to allow application of 3g of the described mixture on it. The tablet was then left to cool at room temperature of 25C for 24 hours. The longitudinal tablet tensile strength, i.e. the tensile strength measured by applying a force normal to the longer side (length) of the oval, of the tablet surrounded by this layer of coating was increased to 17.8kg. The lateral tablet tensile strength, i.e. the tensile strength measured by applying a force normal to the shorter side (width) of the oval, of the tablet was increased to 18.5kg.

Example 8

[0035] Tablet of example 4 was dipped in a bath comprising 80 parts of sebacic acid mixed with 20parts of Nymcel zsb16. The time the tablet was dipped in the heated bath was adjusted to allow application of 3g of the described mixture on it. The tablet was then left to cool at room temperature of 25C for 24 hours. The tablet tensile strength, i.e. the tensile strength measured by applying a force normal to a side of the square, of the tablet surrounded by this layer of coating was increased to 21.8kg.

[0036] The height of the tablets form example 1 to 4 is 16.6 mm in all cases, and the height of the coated tablets of examples 5 to 8 is of 17.7 mm in all cases.

Claims

1. A tablet having a height along a main axis and a cross section normal to the main axis, the cross section being

substantially constant when travelling along the axis, the tablet having a tensile strength in a direction normal to the main axis of more than 5 kilo Pascal, the tablet comprising at least 5% by weight of surfactants, characterised in that the cross section has a substantially oval, square or rectangular perimeter, the tablet having a tensile strength in a direction normal to the main axis of less than 200 kilo Pascal.

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2. A tablet according to claim 1, whereby the tablet comprises a compound favouring dissolution of the tablet in an aqueous solution.

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3. A tablet according to claim 1, whereby the tablet further comprises a coating.

4. A tablet according to claim 1, whereby the tablet is compressed using a force of less than 6000 N.

5. A tablet according to claim 1, whereby the tablet contains at least 20% per weight of surfactant.

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6. A tablet according to claim 9, the tablet having a density of at least 0.9 g/cc, preferably of less than 2 g/cc.

7. A tablet according to claim 1, whereby the tablet has a height of at least 10 and of less than 20 mm.

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8. A tablet according to claim 1, whereby the cross section has a surface area of at least 15 cm² and of less than 30 cm².

9. A tablet according to claim 1, whereby the radius of curvature taken at any point of the perimeter is of at least 3mm.

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10. A method of using a tablet as in any of the above claims for washing laundry in a washing machine, the washing machine comprising a dispensing drawer, the tablet being inserted in the dispensing drawer.

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European Patent
Office

EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 98 20 2362

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.6)
X	EP 0 716 144 A (UNILEVER PLC ;UNILEVER NV (NL)) 12 June 1996 * page 7, line 5 - page 8, line 50; claims; examples *	1-10	C11D17/00
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